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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/509,808	08/24/2000	Roland Fischer	F-6485	9821

7590 07/10/2003

Jordan & Hamburg  
122 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10168

EXAMINER
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FERGUSON, LAWRENCE D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1774

18

DATE MAILED: 07/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/509,808	FISCHER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Lawrence D Ferguson	1774	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 24-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-46 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 24-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                               | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____  |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

***DETAILED ACTION***

***Response to Amendment***

1. This action is in response to the amendment mailed April 14, 2003.

Claims 24-31 were amended rendering claims 24-46 pending, with claims 32-46 withdrawn from consideration.

***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 24-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Razi et al. (U.S. 5,417,904).

4. Razi discloses a wood component in which the wood is in a molten condition (column 1, lines 59-65). Applicant claims 'cell walls melted in one or several cutting directions.' This is directed to a product by process claim limitation. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even

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though the prior product was made by a different process.” In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966. Razi discloses the molten wood can be altered (column 2, lines 4-14) where the melt is formed of at least on thermoplastic particles (column 1, lines 59-62). Razi is silent as to the wood melts being free from pyrolytic degradation as per instant claim 24. Since no such degradation is disclosed as being present, the limitation of claim 24 is met. Razi does not disclose the wood melted areas being visually different from non-melted wood and their optical properties. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the wood melted areas would have different properties from the non-melted wood because when a substance goes through a phase change from solid to a liquid, the substance and its property experience a change. Razi does not show that the wood component has the hardness as shown in instant claim 27. Additionally, Razi does not show that the abrasion resistance has a higher abrasion resistance than non-melted wood as in instant claim 27. However, such hardness and abrasion resistance are properties which can be easily determined by one of ordinary skill in the art. With regard to the limitation of the hardness and abrasion resistance, absent a showing of unexpected results, it is obvious to modify the conditions of a composition because they are merely the result of routine experimentation. The experimental modification of prior art in order to optimize operation conditions (e.g. hardness and abrasion resistance) fails to render claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results. All of the aforementioned limitations are optimizable as they directly affect the mechanical strength and durability of the wood component. As such, they are optimizable. It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to make the wood component with the limitations of the hardness and abrasion resistance since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments of rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention have been carefully considered and are withdrawn due to Applicant's amendments of claims 24-31 and arguments.

Applicant's arguments of rejection under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Razi et al. (U.S. 5,417,904) have been considered but are unpersuasive. Applicant argues Razi teaches a composite material comprising a melted thermoplastic polymer in which solid particulate wood is added merely as a filler. Examiner respectfully disagrees because Razi discloses a wood particulate component in which the wood is in a molten condition (column 1, lines 59-65). There is nowhere in the disclosure of Razi of the wood component being added *merely* as a filler. Applicant further argues particulate wood cannot physically have the properties of claimed solidified wood melts but rather, would necessarily demonstrate the entirely different properties of a thermoplastic polymer in which particulate wood filled is dispersed. This ascertainment lacks supportive evidence. Applicant points out that in the previous rejection claim 27 does not appear to

have been substantively rejected; however, is patentable because it derives from claim 24. Hardness and abrasion resistance are optimizable as they directly affect the mechanical strength and durability of the wood component. As such, they are optimizable. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the wood component with the limitations of the hardness and abrasion resistance since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

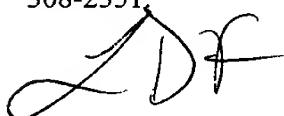
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Conclusion***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence Ferguson whose telephone number is (703) 305-9978. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 AM – 4:30PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cynthia Kelly can be reached on (703) 308-0449. Please allow the examiner twenty-four hours to return your call.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)

308-2351.



Lawrence D. Ferguson  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1774



ELIZABETH MULVANEY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER